

1951

## The Iowa Homemaker vol.31, no.6

Dorothy Strickland  
*Iowa State College*

Peggy McClaren  
*Iowa State College*

Carol Dee Legg  
*Iowa State College*

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## The Iowa Homemaker vol.31, no.6

### **Authors**

Dorothy Strickland, Peggy McClaren, Carol Dee Legg, Nancy Voss, Barbara Short, Constance Cornwell, Harriet LaRue, Dorothy Owen, Jean McGhie, Darleen Bornschein, Jean Goul, and Ruth Anderson

The Iowa  
**Homemaker**



**JANUARY  
1952**



## NEW YEAR'S RESOLUTIONS FOR 1952:

To supplement course work done for credit with more education for living,

By spending more time with students I did not know in 1951.  
*THERE ARE HUNDREDS AT THE UNION EVERYDAY*

By learning how to play better that fine social game, bridge.  
*CLASSES FOR BEGINNERS BY ARRANGEMENT, PRACTICE FOR ALL AT THE COMMONS EVERY DAY*

By reading a few good books. *BOOKS AND COFFEE PRESENTS A REVIEW OF A GOOD BOOK BY AN EXPERT EVERY THURSDAY AFTERNOON*

By learning more about what's going on in "the world around us."  
*NEWS FORUM PRESENTS LIVELY DISCUSSION OF WORLD AFFAIRS EVERY FRIDAY AFTERNOON*

By remembering that *WE COME TO COLLEGE NOT ONLY TO LEARN TO EARN A LIVING BUT TO LEARN TO LIVE A LIFE*

## MEMORIAL UNION

*our college club*

## DAVIDSON'S

IOWA'S LARGEST HOME FURNISHERS

### TABLE SERVICE

*for every home,  
for every business*

#### CHINA

- Castleton
- Bavarian
- Syracuse
- Haviland
- Arzberg Porcelain
- Franciscan
- Spode (England)
- Booth (England)
- Royal Staffordshire (England)
- Weil of California
- Brock
- Blair
- Hollydale
- Red Wing
- Noritake
- Royal Jackson
- Coalport Bone China (England)

#### CRYSTAL and Glassware

- Fostoria
- Bryce
- Cambridge
- Duncan
- Lalique (France)
- Heisey
- Stuart (England)
- Imperial
- Bergadalla (Swedish)
- Tiffin

#### STERLING SILVER

- Reed and Barton
- International
- Lunt
- Heirloom
- Frank M. Smith
- Watson

#### LINENS

- Liddell Irish Linen
- Quaker Lace
- Leacock
- Imperial Linens
- Simtex
- Bernard Uhlman
- Brown Kruger
- Pearlman School
- Kemp Beatley

*Take Up To  
18 Months  
To Pay*

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A review of activity in home economics at Iowa State College

# The Iowa Homemaker

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## women's angle

ON THE COVER: Cindy, our New Year's baby, was only 2 months old when she posed for her portrait. Her mother, Shunganunga Sister, belongs to Dr. and Mrs. Emerson W. Shideler. Dr. Shideler is an assistant professor in the Department of Religious Education. Numerous letters in our mailbox



tell us that increasing emphasis is being placed upon the need for foods majors to help with emergency feeding programs. Red Cross officials and other civil defense persons want institution management majors to conduct emergency feeding programs in case of flood disasters similar to the Kansas City tragedy. They also need dietetics majors to help with emergency feeding

and nutritional therapy for patients suffering radiation burns and other shock symptoms under disaster conditions. Dietetics majors will also prepare emergency provision for special diet patients and provide food requirements of civilian populations of bombed cities.

Iowa State students are really choosing the right majors. According to the 1951 edition of the *Occupational Outlook Handbook*, prepared by the U. S. Dept. of Labor, almost every field of occupation offered at Iowa State greatly needs trained personnel. In women's professions, the need for persons trained in dietetics, physical and occupational therapy, interior decoration and television is especially great. And if you're interested in the future of the man in your life, rest assured that students in engineering, agriculture, veterinary medicine and science will find excellent employment opportunities.

*The staff*

# Younkers



top-rating team  
mates... denim jeans,  
10 to 20. 2.98  
holes plaid sports  
shirt by Ship 'n  
Shore, 32 to 38. 3.50



THE THREE and one-half rooms of 1013 Pammel Court contain the Wiles—brown-eyed Nancy, 4; Connie 2½, a blonde curly-haired charmer; blue-eyed mischievous Marcia, 1; and their mom and dad.

The unusual thing about this Pammel family is that both Mom and Dad are full time students at Iowa State. Mom is Virginia Wiles, a graduate student in vocational education. A WAVE officer during World War II, she was graduated from ISC in 1943 in institution management. Dad is Mitchell Wiles taking courses in pre-veterinary medicine. Mitch, also an ex-GI, spent the war years in the Army Air Corps.

Virginia is a native Iowan but after high school graduation moved to Sharon Springs, New York. She first came to Iowa State to school because her father was a graduate. Mitch grew up on an Oklahoma farm. He's always been interested in animals and medicine and for the perfect combination of the two decided on veterinary medicine for his lifework.

After the war the Wiles lived in St. Louis. The idea for Mitch to get into school was always in the background, but one thing and another interfered. Finally they decided that for Mitch to begin work in which he was vitally interested was most important. This was in 1949 and then their hopes were dashed because Mitchell's high school grades were not high enough for admission to college in the veterinary curriculum. However, Mitch went to night school and the next year the family left St. Louis and moved to Rossford, a town near Waverly, Iowa, where Virginia's family owned a house. Mitch took his freshman work at Wartburg College.

In the summer of 1951, the Wiles were able to get a two-bedroom barracks apartment in Pammel Court. Virginia took work in both sessions of summer school and Mitch started this fall. Virginia is anxious to get an Iowa teacher's certificate which she will have by June. Then she plans to teach while Mitch finishes.

### Organizing time

Organization of their time has been the most difficult problem the Wiles have had to face. This fall, after considerable arranging, they were able to get their school schedules worked out so that one of them could be home with the children. Virginia has her classes Monday, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday mornings and Tuesday and Thursday afternoons. Mitch's classes come at the intervening times. Their only conflict comes on Saturday mornings, and then a neighbor cares for the children. Both the Wiles are carrying 13 hours.

Virginia has created a flexible work schedule. If the weather's nice she temporarily forgets the schedule and takes the children outdoors. She plans to give the apartment a thorough cleaning either on Friday or Saturday. The automatic washer gets a workout every other day, but she irons only every other week. Ironing is kept at a minimum by dressing the children in jeans or corduroy overalls and "T" shirts as much as possible. Mitch's school pants are washable cords and can be dried on pants' stretchers. Virginia tries to dovetail two chores whenever possible. Often she sticks in the washing and lets it run through while she does the dishes. The dishes always drain dry on the rack.

Cooking is divided. Mitch fixes lunch the mornings he is home and sometimes fixes breakfast. Mitch also does the routine pick and slick up jobs when he is home.

*(Continued on page 14)*

# the Wiles of Pammel and how they live

by Dorothy Strickland

*Technical Journalism Graduate*



Dad is set to catch Marcia who skoots down the slide while Nancy keeps time on her drum. Mom and Connie are watching



# Alaska—Golden

ALASKA always meant snow, ice, igloos and Eskimos to me until I landed in the heart of it last summer. Now it means a golden land of opportunity.

It's a most amazing land. You almost have to see its glaciers and mountains, rivers and tundra to even believe such a place exists. Alaska's beauty is rugged and untouched. Over-population is the least of its worries, since it is one-fifth the size of the United States, yet has only 95,000 people.

Alaska isn't just appreciated by its "sourdoughs," but harbors many curious college students along with other transient workers (cheechakos) during summer months.

How would you like to get up a tennis game or a mountain climbing party about midnight, or see a baseball game under the midnight sun? Many of us from schools all over the States took part in these activities, plus many other unusual amusements. We all found employment somewhere, whether it was in one of Alaska's "wide-open" frontier towns or in some isolated spot with a caribou, a moose or a bear for a next-door neighbor. I was one of the latter lucky ones. It wasn't too uncommon to be peacefully sleeping in your bedroom while a bear was munching on an early breakfast in the kitchen. I was employed as a desk receptionist in one of the railroad-owned hotels, the McKinley Park Hotel.

## High wages

The government seems to have the monopoly on employment in the territory. Wages are high to keep pace with the cost of living. Taxes, also, are constantly reaching for the highest bidder.

You think you're pretty wealthy after you've worked eight hours a day for \$2.00 to \$3.50 an hour, but suddenly you're faced with a bitter reality when you discover a bill for a hamburger and milk shake comes to \$1.85. They say in Alaska there are no pennies, nickels or dimes; you deal only in quarters for small change.

The gold dredges around Fairbanks made me wish I had been there a few years earlier when the "rush" was in full swing. This industry is beginning to fade in the Interior, yet gold is still priced at \$35 an ounce.

What amazed me about the mining was to see the huge dredges merely floating on the top of a rather

shallow creek. When one stream runs dry of the precious metal, other streams are searched. The product either comes out in dust or small nuggets. Four to five thousand dollars a day are removed from many of the veins.

To remove the gold from the earth during the process of placer mining, cold water is piped fifteen feet under the ground. The tons and tons of equipment used is unbelievable. The letters "USSR" on most of the equipment startled me before I was told they stood for United States Smelting and Refining Company. You can never imagine a sight like floodlights illuminating a gold dredging scene, making a far more impressive act than any opening night Broadway ever hoped to have.

## Transportation by foot

After once being grounded 60 miles above the Arctic Circle, I realize there's only one sure method of transportation in Alaska—by foot. Roads are scarce, and concrete highways are a mere dream. This increases the livelihood of the "bush" pilots. In Alaska, instead of your date picking you up in his new car to see the latest movie, he will probably come by in a Piper Cub and you'll spend the evening flying over glaciers, around mountain peaks, swooping over moose, scaring up timber wolves and maybe giving some poor brown bear a heart attack.

One of the most unusual forms of transportation I saw was the 10th Air Rescue crew flying into the territory in which I was working, to take a man stricken with a heart disease to the nearest hospital 125 miles away. It really is miraculous to think that such a system has been established to care for the inhabitants of Alaska's isolated spots.

People from the outside just can't seem to understand why the Alaskans never become worried if a telegram isn't delivered for five or six days. Perhaps it does take all day to get a call through from Anchorage to Fairbanks, but then the cause might be unavoidable such as a reindeer herd becoming entangled in the wires.

The United States Army Signal Corps is responsible for the communication system and considering their equipment and the conditions at hand, they are doing a fine job. If you don't happen to get the person you want on the phone, someone is always glad to relay a message for you.

## University of Alaska

Although the University of Alaska doesn't have the typical American college look, it does harbor a school that has contributed much toward the educational status of Alaska. The course of study centers around geology, mining, engineering, geophysics and home economics. The students attending are not the "rah-rah Joe College" stereotype, but are seriously after an education.

I formed my impressions of the Eskimos during my brief stay in Kotzebue, an Arctic village of 500 natives and 100 whites. They are typical of what you would expect of a northland inhabitant . . . buried under fur

Fishing for his dinner, this Eskimo cuts a hole through the ice in search of fish swimming in the icy waters of Nome, Alaska





# Land of Opportunity

parkas and mukluks, they are sincere, friendly, and light-hearted people, characterized by large round features and dark skins. Their constitutions must be iron-clad to withstand 80 below zero weather and no sunlight during long winter months. It was great fun to try and understand their motions and strange languages. I'll never understand how so many could live under one small roof. Families of 6 to 12 people were housed in a small cabin.

The Alaskan Native Service is doing a great deal toward health and sanitation in these parts. Tuberculosis is a common disease due to the unhealthful conditions. The Eskimo children average about a sixth grade education which is provided by the U. S. Office of Indian Affairs.

The Eskimo makes his living by fishing, hunting, herding reindeer and working for the whiteman. Reindeer herding sounded fascinating when told by a 60-year old herder, Charlie, who hadn't slept in a house for 22 years. He told of the practicality of a herder having more than one wife to prepare the meat that might spoil if there was but one woman to cook and preserve it. I became so enthusiastic over the sport of reindeer herding, that I might have stayed and tried my luck if it hadn't been that I had been on a strict reindeer diet (prepared in stew, soup, with noodles and roasted) for three days.



Mt. McKinley National Park presents this scene of Mt. McKinley, highest mountain in North America, behind Wonder Lake

The Eskimo is always proud to show his sealskin boots, kiaks, umiaks, dog sleds and favorite huskies. Their accomplishments with ivory are worthwhile seeing. With a few turns of a handmade tool, they can turn the back-bone of a walrus into an amazing art creation.

If you enjoy Iowa State's Barjche, you would appreciate the performances of the American Eskimo. I almost forgot where I was one evening while watching a native Eskimo dance. The rhythm and perfect time they kept is almost unbelievable. The style compares closely with our form of modern dance. The women stand in one position using their hands and bodies to

by Peggy McLaren

*Dietetics Junior*



With their fantastic headdresses, these Alaskan Eskimos exhibit their rhythm and timing as they perform a native dance

express the music and interpret their feelings. The men do not remain stationary but move their entire bodies, especially their hands and limbs. The accompaniment is carried on spontaneously by a few drummers and a chorus of enthusiastic singers.

If you have read books about the Eskimo woman chewing a seal skin to soften it for the sole of a mukluk, it's true. I've seen them do it. And they really hang their fish out to dry on hand-made racks.

Living in a village like this is like returning to a 50-year old civilization. While chatting with a white man store keeper in Kotzebue, in what I thought was a little village store, I was surprised to discover the huge inventory of supplies they carried. He remarked that the freight alone for the winter's stock had come to \$10,000 plus \$3,000 to have it unloaded and brought to shore. In a village such as this, most of the supplies are either airborne or shipped from Seattle by boat.

The most important part of Alaska, the part that seems to remain in my memory the longest, is the people. Alaskans never worry about time or what tomorrow holds or what may happen next week. Every day is their day, and every minute of it holds the kind of peaceful happiness that takes years for us to cultivate. The complex competitive world is "outside."

The Alaskan finds enjoyment in being independent, hospitable, friendly, and void of all worries. In Alaska, someone always knows someone that knows someone that knows you. Life must be longer in Alaska. Time seems to slip by without anyone realizing it was even there. In Alaska, you ask someone what time it is and if there's more than one person standing around, you'll most likely get a two-hour time range for an answer. What's an hour or two one way or another to an Alaskan, as long as the sky is still overhead?

# Who's You?

Old-fashioned, capricious,  
And "Iowa State yin."  
Precious as an heirloom,  
Fanciful as a whim.

Our Susie's all this  
Or so she decides.  
All "Books for Young Girls"  
Say this is her guise.

But I am rather tiny—  
My hair's curly, too.  
I *do* like old albums,  
I *love* pink and blue.

So she gushes and bounces  
Wears pufflets and bows,  
Is so much the female—  
Just catch that sweet pose!

But it all fits "her type"  
She's a picture complete.  
The silver she picked  
Is dainty and petite.

This gal's extreme, too  
But sooo different from Sue.  
Streamlined as a jet—  
She's the sleekest thing yet.

Her model is a model,  
Her star a fashion plate.  
She tries to make herself  
A stunning duplicate.

So—her long bob looks shellaced,  
Mascaraed eyes lose their gleam.  
Her figure's molded to a streak.  
She picked silver bold, extreme.

In a smoldering voice  
Borrowed from Bacall  
This gal will convince you  
She's most cultured of all.

"It's just the way I am,"  
She'll vouch, and sooo suavely,  
Go gliding along  
her own  
ultra-modern  
way.



by Carol Dee Legg  
Technical Journalism Junior



# Her Classroom Is Statewide

by Nancy Voss

Technical Journalism Junior

**T**AKING information about and samples of new finishes and developments in fabrics to the people of Iowa is one of the jobs of Miss Opal Roberson, extension clothing specialist of the college.

Miss Roberson spends a great deal of her time traveling through the state displaying her large collection of samples of new fabrics and clothes made from these fabrics. Her audiences vary in number, some of them being as large as 100 women.

Although Miss Roberson speaks at many of these meetings, the women plan the type of meeting they want and make the necessary arrangements. Since it is impossible for her to appear in all parts of the state, each county has its own extension work staff equipped with similar material which enables the extension program to reach many more people.

"Women interested in organizing these meetings find the local merchants are eager to cooperate with them in providing material of samples and garments whenever possible," says Miss Roberson. They want the people to know about the new products and they feel it is the responsibility of the consumer as well as the merchant to become better acquainted with new developments.

One of Miss Roberson's jobs is to show samples of materials which have been treated with certain finishes. She compares these samples with untreated samples and points out the differences.

For example, she carries a sample of shrinkage resistant treated wool. After five washings, the treated

sample shows very slight shrinkage and still has its original texture. The untreated sample is much smaller and is felted and napped.

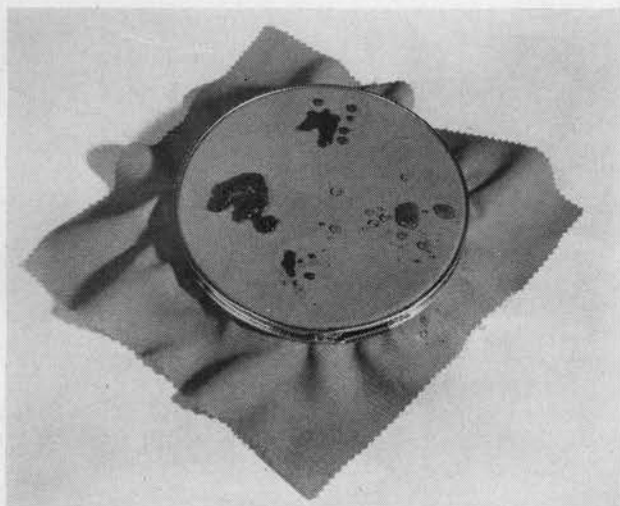
It is also pointed out by Miss Roberson, however, that many of these finishes are still being perfected and that it is still extremely important to read the label when buying a garment or fabric. Some fabrics even after being treated, still have residual shrinkage up to five per cent. She urges her audiences to be careful when buying and not to expect miracles of the new finishes.

"Watch for the label," she says. "A good label should include the residual shrinkage and laundering instructions for the garment."

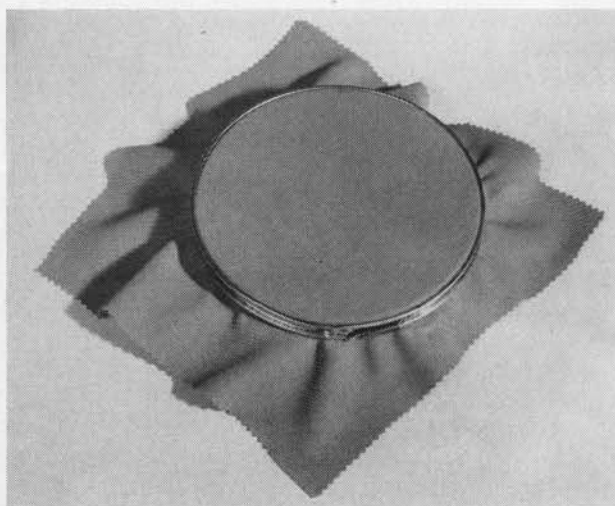
Although the crease resistant finish is also still in the process of perfection, Miss Roberson conducted an interesting demonstration with trousers treated with this finish. Trousers made of the treated fabric were knotted for twenty minutes. When the knots were untied and the trousers hung out, they looked newly pressed and showed no effects of their treatment. Since wool is naturally quite crease resistant due to its natural characteristics, this finish is most valuable for cotton, linen and rayon fabrics.

Fabrics are treated for safety reasons, too, and Miss Roberson feels this is especially important to show in her work. For children's clothing, curtains and other inflammable garments, the fire retardent finish is valuable. Although the treated fabric will char, it

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Spun rayon fabric spattered with troublesome stain-makers . . . mud, cherry juice, blood and a common carbonated beverage

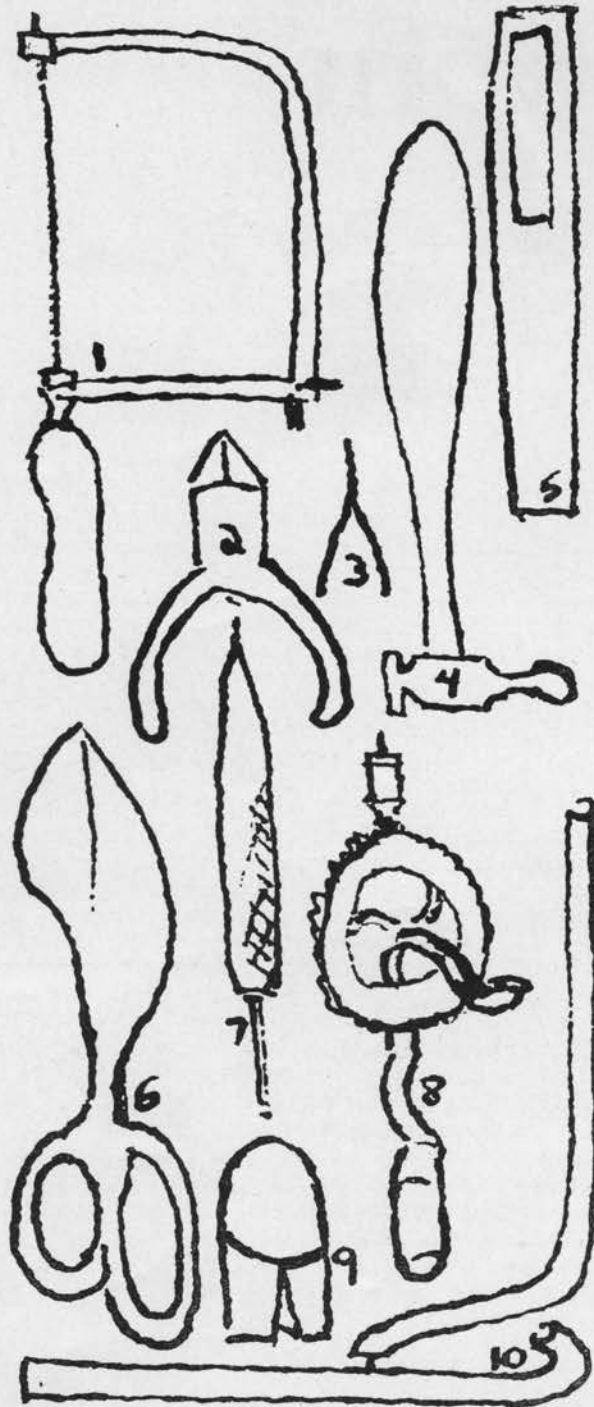


Here is the same fabric after being cleaned with a damp cloth. It is also water repellent and permanently wrinkle resistant

# make your own jewelry

by Barbara Short

Technical Journalism Senior



1. saw frame with blade
2. pliers
3. brass tweezers
4. ball pin hammer
5. chamvis on stick
6. tinsnips
7. jeweler's file
8. hand drill
9. ring clamp
10. blow pipe

IF YOU'RE one of the many who has an urge to create, but who can never quite seem to pull anything forth . . . the kind that feels particularly helpless at an art exhibit or when looking over a painter's shoulder, then keep reading, for this article is especially for you. Don't shy away from the words "modern jewelry," because the secret lies in those very words.

You see, anyone can make jewelry, because the trend is toward completely original design and self-developed techniques. You say, "Oh, but I'm not particularly original." Just stop and think a moment. Originality is all tied up with one's own personality, and since everyone is an individual, all you do is express yourself through your own design. There aren't any rules to follow when designing and making jewelry. If you put yourself into it, you'll no doubt be successful.

Everything under the sun is being used as inspiration for jewelry these days. Some craftsman are studying primitive pieces. Others are picking up pretty stones and driftwood on beaches and curious metal shapes in junk piles to use as beginnings for their jewelry. Many are concerned with polishing and setting stones. Some like to use leather thongs, hemp and naturally polished bone in combination with metals. Others are enameling, etching and oxidizing metal. What they do with all these articles to make them into fascinating pieces of jewelry depends completely upon their own fancy.

Sounds sort of complicated, doesn't it? Well, the beginner must remember that she's not another Cellini and must reserve the making of salt cellars for a later date. But she can do all of her work at home, over the stove and on the kitchen table.

Here's how to go about it. First of all, find out where you can purchase jeweler's tools, and sheets and wires of copper, pewter, brass, bronze or silver. A jewelry supply house carries all these items. Most books on making jewelry will mention supply houses one can write to. Then too, for the beginner, dime stores carry many tools, and hardware stores offer tools and copper and tin wires.

Now go to your library and read some of the books listed at the end of this article or any your librarian might suggest. Note particularly descriptions or techniques . . . how to saw, file, solder, polish, bend, coil and dap (hollow out) your metal. If you're really

(Continued on page 16)



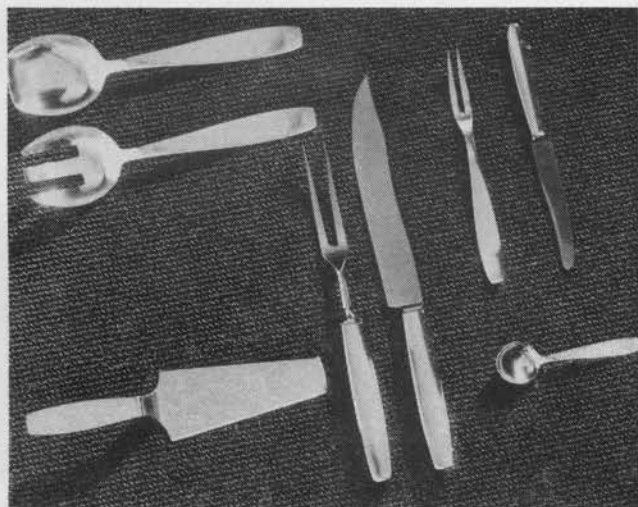
# What's New In . . .

## Foods and Nutrition

*Frozen avacado paste* is new on the frozen food list this year. The paste contains lemon and lime juice to prevent darkening. The paste must be used within 2 weeks after thawing, or discoloration will occur.



*A novel serving tree* for olives has been introduced. The olives are packaged in a regular jar, which at first glance looks quite ordinary. However, each olive is attached to a plastic holder, and the entire contents of the bottle can be lifted out bodily for serving. When the olives are gone, the tree can be used for other tidbits.



*Good Design* contest winner in silver plate, chosen by Museum of Modern Art and Merchandise Mart, relates function to design

## Household Equipment

*Ranges* equipped with built-in deodorizers are made to eliminate offensive odors in your kitchen. Press the trigger and glycolized fluid is released. The dispenser can be removed for use in other rooms. Holds enough spray for 60 days' use.



*An air conditioned ironing table*, which is claimed to cut ironing time in half, has been developed. The table has a metal web top which allows steam to escape freely and thus permits garments to dry rapidly. The tubular steel kegs are adjustable for six different heights.



*Fiberglass bag* with a plastic liner and a plastic cover will keep hot foods hot and cold foods cold for as long as 30 hours.

## Textiles and Clothing

*Metallic thread* is now being made so thin and pliable it can be wound on any bobbin and used for machine stitching. There are endless possibilities for its use as design stitching.



*A sewing machine threader* puts an end to eye strain and bending when threading a sewing machine. Just slide the thread down the shank of the needle, and presto, it's threaded!



*A new fiber* has been added to the group of viscose rayon yarns. It is chemically similar to other viscose rayons, but its physical properties set it apart from any other textile. Manufacturers can easily change it from a straight, smooth yarn to a curly one by dipping it in a chemical bath. An outstanding property is its durability, which makes it useful for rugs and upholstery.

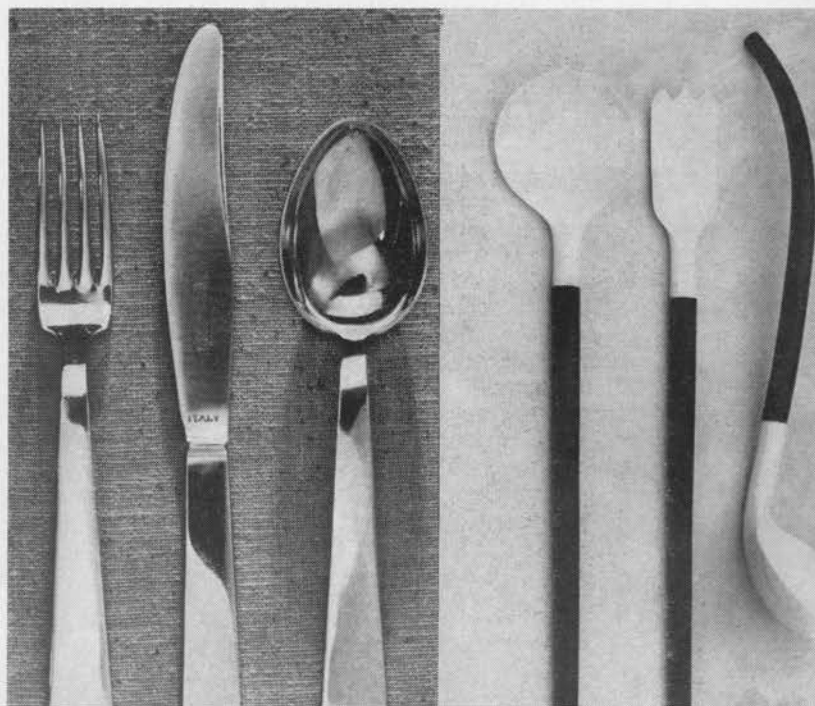
## Applied Art

*A pencil that measures* as it rolls is especially handy for curved surfaces and figuring the mileage on a map. Simply roll the pencil along the surface to be measured and the distance appears on the barrel in inches.



*Paint that goes on smooth surfaces* and stays on in spite of water or acid spillage comes in a complete kit with six colors. A brush, thinning agent and eight tumblers to help you get started are also included. Heating in your own oven makes the paint durable on glass, metal or china.

Stainless steel flatware by Gio Ponti of Italy; porcelain salad servers with rosewood handles—two other *Good Design* winners



## It's Your T-V

*By Dorothy Owen*

*Technical Journalism Sophomore*

**L**IVE TV programs at Iowa State are now a reality. And you as a student have opportunities to plan and produce your own shows, to work as a floor director, a script girl, or to participate in the actual shows.

"Your Home Hour," a series started in July, is sponsored by the Division of Home Economics and the Home Economics Extension Service and is under the direction of Miss Margaret McKeegan, assistant extension editor.

New studios in the old band building will be used for these programs as soon as they are fully equipped. Miss McKeegan is scheduling shows for February requiring use of a kitchen, which will be included in the variety of new sets. Programs featuring kitchen planning as well as demonstrations will be possible in the new studio.

Programs are scheduled for the time when they will do the most good. For instance, a vegetable preparation program was shown at the end of the summer when Iowa garden vegetables were being canned and frozen. The staff likes to tell women news of Iowa State College, so programs such as the September 25 program about preparation for the 1951-52 year in home economics were planned by the production committee. On this program, fall enrollment in home economics, the counseling program, new foods laboratories, and new home management houses were featured. Christian Peterson, who has done sculptures on our campus, and Ira Schroeder, who plays bells in the campanile, have also been featured on "Your Home Hour."

### *Start your career*

Students can volunteer to help with the shows, and are being trained as floor directors, script girls and as actresses in the programs.

After you've worked as floor director or script girl, you might be able to plan a show for TV. You either talk to Miss McKeegan and work with her on writing a script of your own, or write the program and submit it to her to see if it can be used. Holy Smith, S. Jr., worked on programs presented this summer, and then Mary Lou Gould and Holly planned, wrote and selected clothes for a TV 'Campus Fashion Show.' If you wish to work at the studio, you are welcome to participate. However, it's up to you to volunteer.

Besides working with the home economics programs, you may attend regular meetings of Television Theater. Headed by Dr. Joseph North, students work with TV programs the same as Radio Workshop members work with WOI.

If you're really interested in television, you'll want to take the television course offered in the Department of Technical Journalism, 590. Taught by Miss Ellen Pennell, every phase of television programs given by the class is planned by the students. Every two women plan a 15 minute show, trying to choose subjects that will tie in with their majors or minors. They have charge of the complete business operation of the show; plan a budget and try to stick to it. They

select their music, write announcements, plan the announcement cards and completely develop their show themselves.

Practice for the various shows takes different amounts of time. A rehearsal with cameras always is held an hour before the show goes on the screen, and oftentimes another rehearsal is needed before this one. During the rehearsal held an hour before the show, the technicians fix the position of the microphones and props. During the show, cameras and microphones are operated by engineers. A technical director adjusts the pictures and sound.

### *Treatment for equipment*

Since kitchen equipment is shiny, it glares when camera lights focus on it. Many studios paint over the enamel pieces with a semi-dull finish paint, and use such colors as yellow, light blue and grey. These three colors appear white to the television audience. Chrome finishes are sprayed with condensed milk, lacquer, or a commercial wax to dull the surface. Use of silver, aluminum or chrome kitchen utensils is avoided.

When asked if there were any disturbances during her first show Miss McKeegan smiled and said, "I was scared stiff. Most people are—even staff members. It gets easier as you go along, though. It's quite difficult for an untrained person to look at a camera and talk to it as if it were a real person."



Child Development comes to your T-V screen as Miss Margaret McKeegan, of Iowa State, introduces players to the audience



# Information Please

by *Darleen Bornschein*

*Technical Journalism Sophomore*

*Jean McGhie*

*Applied Art Sophomore*



This new column is to acquaint you home economists — present and potential — with recent booklets, pamphlets, articles, magazines and books published to help you know your own and other related fields of home economics.

One hundred new hamburger recipes . . . everything from appetizers to jellied loaf . . . are found in a booklet titled "*Our Best Hamburger Recipes*." For these new and different ways of meat preparation write to Martha Logan, Dept. EE, Swift and Company, Chicago 9, Illinois.

Working together an adult and children's music program is one of the main features revealed in *On-Ward We Go*, a magazine based on music. This magazine also includes rural young people's music programs — both for 4-H boys and girls. Single copies may be obtained at Bulletin Office, Agriculture Annex.

Do you ever wonder if you're making the best possible use of your time when you spend hours cleaning a room? For scientific answers write to the Lewyt Corporation, Dept. H-H, 60 Broadway, Brooklyn 11, N.Y. for "*Home Cleaning Made Easy*."

## *Hair Styling and Shaping*

by

**Mr. Conroy and Mr. Max**

**MAX/HARRIMAN**  
*hair stylist*

A pamphlet of ideas for those who are inspired to create useful articles from bright, sturdy cotton bags is available from the National Cotton Council, Box 76, Memphis 1, Tennessee.

"*Do it Yourself*" is a handy leaflet that tells how to make clever, hand-painted gifts. Send 25 cents to The American Crayon Company, Sandusky, Ohio.

*Rebuilding Spring Cushions* is a pamphlet describing the material and equipment required for rebuilding cushions that bulge in the center or sag on the edges. For those amateurs who have never previously attempted a job such as this, the complete process is unfolded on these pages — from measuring and removing the old covers until new covers are finished and placed on the cushions. This bulletin may be secured from the Bulletin Office, Agriculture Annex.

## K R N T THEATRE

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**JANUARY 19 - 20 - 21**

"the show that rocked Manhattan"

One Performance Only

**JANUARY 27**

**"OKLAHOMA!"**

## Wiles of Pammel

(Continued from page 5)

Meals are served at regular times each day with the big meal coming at night. The children are bathed and in bed by 7 p.m. All three go to bed right after lunch too. Four-year-old Nancy seldom sleeps in the afternoons, but the other two nap with baby Marcia snoozing longest. Bedtime must come early for the small fry as night-time is study time for Mom and Dad.

When the Wiles considered coming back to school, the fact that Virginia had been in the service was the thing that made it financially possible. Under the GI Bill, both get their tuition and books as well as subsistence checks each month. These amount to \$210. Even with the low rent (\$18 per month) in Pammel it's a tough struggle for a family of five.

Virginia operates on a cash and carry budget. She plans for \$20 a week to cover their food costs. On top of this they have a \$20 milk bill every month. The Wiles get enough milk for each child to have 1 quart a day and each of the adults 1 pint. For cooking Virginia uses powdered milk and uses it in every food possible. The family eats a lot of fish mostly for economical reasons, but luckily they all like it. Vir-

ginia makes out menus for a week at a time and with these in hand does her grocery shopping once a week.

Rent, electricity, fuel, insurance payments, upkeep of their car, medical and dental bills, and clothing costs take care of the rest of their monthly income. Clothing costs for the kids have been kept at a minimum by the welcome arrival every now and then of hand-me-downs from various relatives and friends.

### Sunday recreation

Sundays the Wiles keep for a family day. Nancy and Connie go to Sunday School in the morning. Then in the afternoon the family piles into the car and takes off on a jaunt — a long ride in the country or a trip to the park. Recreation for Virginia and Mitch outside of family fun is practically nil. The budget and the lack of time are both responsible for this.

Every now and then a minor crisis develops — one or all of the kids get sick; or Marcia, who's at the get-into-everything stage, throws the dishes from the drainer one by one; or the never-ending pile of work looms insurmountable. But before long everything falls into line and the ultimate goal of eventually having and doing what they want comes in sight again. Virginia and Mitchell Wiles feel that the tough grind of the present is worth it.



### NEW YOU IN '52?

If you've resolved to be a new you in '52, let us catch the angelic expression. If you skipped the resolutions, we can catch the mischievous gleam that's still in your eye. Either way you'll want a new picture of you for '52. (Have it taken now for a valentine next month.)

Call 347

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## Meet

### Water Color Artist

## Marjorie S. Garfield

**Y**OU'LL find a tall, slim woman with a friendly smile and a sense of humor in Room 216, Home Economics Hall.

This is Prof. Marjorie S. Garfield, head of the Department of Applied Art, who is also an excellent water color artist. She has paintings hanging in permanent collections in Canada as well as the United States.

Miss Garfield painted the four water colors hanging in the Institution Management Tea Room, Home Economics Hall. The paintings depict scenes she saw while traveling in Guatemala.



Water color artist Marjorie S. Garfield

Beside her work obtaining her degrees at Syracuse University, Syracuse, N. Y., Miss Garfield has taken private study with many painters. She belongs to the professional honoraries of her field, including Tau Epsilon, Tau Sigma Delta, and National Association of Women Artists, and is a member of the National League of American Pen Women.

Prior to coming to ISC in 1948, Miss Garfield was Head of the Department of Interior Design and Decoration at Syracuse University for 22 years.

Miss Garfield has traveled widely over the continent and has made three trips to Guatemala and Central America to study the painting and etching of those countries.

## Welcome Back Students

To all old and new students, we're still here and ready to serve you with reduced prices in '52. Enjoy your favorite foods prepared just the way you like them. Stop in today for dinner, lunch or for that after-the-show snack.

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## make your own jewelry

(Continued from page 10)

interested, buy the simplest tools you'll need, and begin! Inexpensive tools and materials give you a chance to work and gain faith in your ability before you invest a large amount of money in your hobby.

These tools will be all you'll need for quite a while. Purchase tinsnips at your hardware store and a jeweler's saw at a jewelry supply house. A V-notched piece of wood clamped to your kitchen table will provide rigid support for sawing.

Whenever you saw a piece of metal, you'll find that the saw leaves a rough edge which should be removed with fine jeweler's files. For versatility, you'll discover that half-round files are best. They come in about seven or eight degrees of cuts, but you'll need to buy only numbers 1, 2 and 3 at first. But you might begin by using finely cut dime store files and fine manicure emery boards. You'll find it easier to file if you have a wooden ring clamp into which you can wedge your metal firmly.

To further smooth your metal, you'll use grades of emery papers and crocus cloth (cloth with an abrasive surface). Then you'll want a soft cloth or chamois-surfaced polishing stick impregnated with jeweler's rouge to give your work its final high finish.

You'll need equipment to do soldering, the process for fastening one piece of metal to another. There are two kinds of soldering, hard and soft. Soft soldering requires a lower temperature and different solder and flux than does hard soldering. Although hard solder usually does a better job, you can solder everything with soft solder. The advantage is that you may not have facilities in your kitchen to obtain heat hot enough to use for hard soldering.

You're lucky if you have a gas range, for you can attach a jeweler's blowpipe and hard solder as the professionals do. If you haven't a gas range, you can use a small alcohol torch, although most of them have flames that aren't as hot and not as easily controlled. For soft soldering, you can attach a Bunsen burner to a gas range. The trick of all torches, whether gas or alcohol, is to have enough air mixed with the gas to eliminate the red glaze in the flame.

You may solder on a charcoal block, fired clay, asbestos or wood (only for soft soldering). Any surface which reflects heat and helps maintain an even temperature without catching on fire will do. If you don't want to keep the fire department busy, you must have a metal or asbestos pad under the block to protect your table. This pad should be raised by wooden strips to let the air in between the pad and table.

As soon as you've soldered, you must drop the hot metal into a solution of water and sulfuric acid, called a pickling solution, to remove oxides caused by heat. And you'll need brass tweezers to take it out of the pickle.

Of course, you'll want to bend, hammer and drill. For this work, you'll need good jeweler's pliers, preferably without teeth on the inside that scratch metal. If your pliers do have teeth inside, chamois glued inside will prevent scratching. You may want a ball peen hammer to make hollowed out domes. As a beginning substitute, buy a dime store hammer and slip a rubber crutch tip over the face. A drill (perhaps from the basement workshop) which will take tiny drill bits is a basic essential.

From here on, you're on your own. Don't be afraid



to try new techniques, because maybe you'll accidentally come up with something completely new. That's the fun of it all. Qualities of all good design apply to jewelry: balance, emphasis, harmony, interest, order and proportion. And when you visualize your jewelry, be sure that you have an accent, a beautiful form, appropriate color and texture, and, above all, repetition. Experts advise that you adapt your design to suitable metal. They stress that although pieces may appear easily constructed, the key to their beauty is simplicity and good workmanship.

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## Her Classroom Is Statewide

(Continued from page 9)

will not burn. This finish can be applied at home and the extension service promotes its use as often as possible.

The fluorescent finish worn by so many children in jackets, socks and ties has practical advantages, too. The finish makes the fabric show up when automobile lights shine on it, thus enabling the driver to see the child. This is especially valuable in the country where children must often go long distances to school.

Another finish of this same type has tiny glass spheres bonded on the back of the fabric. This also shows up when light shines on it and is used on collars and cuffs of shirts worn by people working in dangerous places.

Other fabrics which Miss Roberson shows are water repellant. Much more durable than the old water repellency, the treated fabric sheds such things as water, carbonated beverages and fruit juice. It will not shed grease stains, however.

Coat linings are being treated with milium which enables a thrifty person to buy one coat to wear during several seasons. The milium is bonded on the back of the coat lining and since it refracts the heat from the body, back to the body, it makes the coat warm and still light-weight.

Although many of the things that Miss Roberson shows have appeared in magazines or news releases before, most of them actually are just reaching the mid-west now. It is her job to acquaint the public with these new ideas and educate them as to their advantages and disadvantages.

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# TRENDS

by Ruth Anderson

*Technical Journalism Sophomore*

**S**PRING still seems far in the future, but some of the spring fashions are already here. The market is simply bubbling over with snappy fashions for you. Yes, "YOU" with capital letters is the feature in most of the 1952 spring fashions.

Big news is in the silhouette. It was never simpler than it is this year and yet every style has greater body than ever before. Designers are all out for shapes that hold their shape even through the hard campus wear that we college gals give our favorites.

To test for a spring fashion, salespeople say this—hang it on a hanger. It should look as if an invisible woman were wearing it. But don't let this "invisible woman" be created by pads. This year it is the cut of the garment that is giving more rounded silhouettes or slimmer ones, whichever you choose.

The new suits have spread their skirts. The jacket is still tight fitting and tailored, but the skirt really tells the spring story. It is widened and gored and very often lined with taffeta so that it will swing to perfection with spring snap. The skirt is curved in cutting lines, not in padding. As many as eight gores may be found for greater walking comfort.

The suit jackets are by no means out of the spring parade, however, just because they tend to still be fitted and tailored. Collars are rounded and lie flat on the shoulder, in contrast to the style of having them stand close to the throat as they did previously.

Sleeves this spring feature simply dozens of different treatments of cuff detail and actual construction. Some are big and beautifully shaped, curving down to the wrist or elbow or just above it. Some cling to the arm from shoulder to wrist. And, of course, there is still the easy-to-wear sleeveless bodice.

Ensembles will stand out in the spring parade. The coats of these three piece outfits are in the limelight again with their variety of fullness, colors and textures. Check over those new details on cuff and collar. If you can't get a new coat this spring, maybe you can add some trimming.

The idea this spring is to make your waist look as tiny as possible. This feminine look is being achieved in two ways. One is the wearing of the corselet bodice which usually ends in a point at the front of the waistline. Some are boned, but more often the effect is obtained by the use of attractive construction lines.

The other extremely new waist line is the high midriff which fits snugly and is softened at the sides with pretty gathers. This high waistline is being used especially in the new lustrous cottons that shine on for another year. Screen-painted metallics are also widely used in this style for a dress-up casual.

Back interest returns in all types of clothes this spring and helps us remodel our ideas of fashion with body—no Limp Lucies this year on the high style parade. Wide skirts have flat front panels and backward motion is created in all sorts of new ways such as bias inserts, fishtail pleats and puffy little bustles that break into deep folds.



No need to look longingly at this wearable spring outfit. You can make it yourself in becoming fabric and color combinations. The dress features a short jacket that emphasizes the high waist line, and the rounded collar is also new this spring.



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